

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1868.

[No. 2107.]

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

PROFILES,
CUT AND FRAMED,

AND
PROFILE LIKENESS.
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS.
NEXT door to Mr. J. Robinson's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13. dtf.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,
10 qrs. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak Rails, to be delivered at his farm on Cambridge.

J. H. HOOF,

Jan. 15. 2aw.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next.

The Three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENNIS, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
5 do. hyson skin
5 do. Imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for mill use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22. d

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms, 20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and 20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9. d

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Lawson, on account of purchases made at Occoquan, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorized to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13. 2aw

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. W. chella, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situated on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

MR. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising* *Salts*, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. 20

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert L. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber. Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. colf

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10. d

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-reef, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 2awif

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situated on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mells stout shoes
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish

Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Golthen Cheese 1st quality,

1 ton assorted Patent Shot,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bils. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Meccac Claret superior quality,

70 lb Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and bulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 1 2 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 130 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser can not have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1869.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Bland's ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15] dts.

ALMANACS for 1868,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

Stopped last week on a negro,

A LOAF OF SUGAR and a small lot of SHOES: the owner, on proving property, and paying for this advertisement, may have them again.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

March 1

3t

NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thompson is engaged as an additional teacher in the Academy, to commence the first of April. By the contemplated arrangement the studies will be increased. The common branches of English Education, the Mathematics, the Elements of Natural and Moral Philosophy, Belle Lettres and Composition, will be taught.

March 1

3t

The present Sadler and

Harness-maker at Occoquan, being about to move away, the situation will be vacant. Encouragement will be given to a man of good character who will prosecute said business.

N. Ellicott.

February 27.

7t

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO BOY.

From 16 to 20 years of age—none need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

JOHN GADSBY.

Feb. 24. d

CAUTION.

I caution the public not to trust, on my account, a boy of the name of William Devaux, who was bound apprentice to me, as I have given up his indenture—he having robbed Captain John Harper and other gentlemen, in my shop, of their pocket-books and a considerable sum of money.

Christopher Gird.

February 29.

3t

Dying for Living.

SAMUEL CLARK,
WOOL, COTTON, AND SILK DYER AND FINISHER,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria,

THAT he has commenced the above business in St. Asaph street, opposite Squire Paw's office.—He will dye all kinds of goods of wool, cotton and silk, to any color or pattern, and finish them in the neatest manner—also gentlemen's cloaths scoured and dyed, faded silks re-dyed and dressed to look as well as new, muslins dyed and glazed, silk shawls, silk, cotton and woollen stockings, &c. Homespun cotton or woollen dyed blue, or any other color required, on reasonable terms—also carpets scoured without injuring the colors.—He hopes from his knowledge of the business to merit public favor.

February 29.

colw

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hds. COFFEE
50 bils. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,
24 bils. and 2 hds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after having struck several times his overseer, ran away from Notley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY, between 21 and 22 years of age: he is well made, stout and strong: his skin very black, eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and hoarse; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloons of country cloth, and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 5

Printing in all its various branches, handfomely executed at this office.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 20.

DEBATE

On the bill supplementary to the act laying an embargo, &c.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. D. R. WILLIAMS. I do not wish to be understood as opposing the measure, but I hope there is yet sobriety enough in the house, not to suffer themselves to be driven into an improper measure by any intemperance which any member may have displayed. Mr. W. then gave some reasons why the bill should be recommitted; it had been so repeatedly and variously amended that it could not be understood. As a further reason for recommitment, he said that the chairman of the committee himself had offered a proviso, and upon a reconsideration of it had found it had not the operation he intended.

MR. DANA said altho' not partial to the measure of laying an embargo, he should endeavor to legislate actually, to propose amendments or to object to them to any bill whatever which should be necessary to carry into effect the general object. Since an embargo had been laid, he was willing to render it effectual and equalize its operation. He then gave some reasons why the bill should be recommitted.

MR. RHEA (Ten.) moved to adjourn. — Negatived, 55 to 25.

MR. LIVERMORE said he had seconded the motion for recommitment because he thought the bill required revision. There had been exceptions taken to several parts of it, were gentlemen ready to go into a discussion of it at this late hour and at this late day in the week? He thought not, and for this reason wished them to be examined by the committee.

MR. J. MONTGOMERY. Now, at this late hour charges of a very serious nature against this house have been made on this floor by a gentleman from New York. Not on this day are they made for the first time; they have been sent abroad in the public prints. It is important to know how those charges originated. At this late hour they cannot be repelled. Let us pursue this course in this awful business; let the question be carried over; let the house now adjourn. At our next meeting let us take up, and if those charges can be proven, if we are indeed so abandoned, so profligate, so destitute of patriotism, so dead to every thing which concerns the interest of our country, let us be stamped with infamy and sent home to our constituents. The crisis is serious and calls for the attentive deliberation of the house. Let the gentleman from New York establish his charges; if he does so, I for one will say those persons under this secret influence must be immediately expelled the house, if he does not, some other course may be taken with relation to that gentleman.

MONDAY, February 22.

The house having resumed the consideration of the bill amendatory of the embargo law, and the motion for recommitment being yet before the house.

MR. JOHNSON observed that it had been late in the day on Saturday when a gentleman from New York, in giving some of his reasons why this bill should be committed, had made use of observations which he had at that time wished to repel, that he hoped he should be excused a few moments this morning in expressing to the house his sentiments of the course of that discussion, and what should always be his conduct so long as he held a seat in the councils of his country.

I presume, said he, that the rules which govern this house are reciprocal; and that I cannot feel myself justified in making an attack on any member without reasons by which to substantiate charges which I may make against them, yet I will abandon my seat at that moment in which I am not permitted to repel any attacks made on the house on which I am in common with the rest included. I represent a portion of the citizens of the United States. Before they sent me here they knew my sentiments: I had not concealed them. I have since I have been here on all occasions voted from a sense of duty, and upon evidence derived from sources accessible to all. I am a friend to liberal discussion and freedom of debate; but I am an enemy to insinuations unfounded and attacks unprovoked. I know that in the ardor of debate expressions may have escaped the lips of myself

or any gentleman. I may have been betrayed into an hurried expression, in which perhaps upon retrospection I might not feel myself justified but from the ardor of debate. But a direct charge against any members on this floor, tending to put them in a degraded and infamous view, is contrary to honorable conduct and cannot be excused, much less can it be justified. I have differed in opinion with gentlemen on this floor; and notwithstanding this difference I respect them individually, so far as I am acquainted with them, and so far as they have treated me with that politeness due from one gentleman to another. I should consider myself as derogating from the dignity of a representative, were I to level a reflection against any member because he differed from me in political sentiment. But what expressions have we heard on a subject on which they were not applicable, when every one of all parties seemed to join to render the embargo as effectual as a national measure should be. To this house and to those who vote for the measure, have been applied the observations, that an invisible hand guided us; that we were told what was wanting and that the council of five hundred voted it; that we are governed by foreign influence; that our steps are marked by folly and madness; that we are forging chains to bind us to the triumphal car of the French emperor; that we are mere automatons, that we wait for the word of command and we obey. Expressions of this kind I never expected to hear on this floor. Such expressions I never expected to hear from the representative of a free people; and I pronounce them derogatory to the republican character and highly reprehensible. If by such expressions the gentleman means to charge me, or if any man shall say that I am governed by any other impulse, than duty, or influenced by any other motives than my own, I say that I consider it a base and unprincipled calumny. And what I have said I am glad that I did not say till this morning, because it is now deliberately done. A member may say what he pleases with respect to himself; that he is governed by such or such influence. But when a charge is made that I am governed by any other impulse than that of an American, and that I am a tool to the will of others I pronounce it a slander. Under this impression I make this reply. And I would be understood, that if any one considers himself injured or the resentment of any gentleman is awakened by any thing which I have said, that I do not consider myself as shielded by the splendid walls which surround me nor by the privilege of a member. What I have said I shall not retract.

[Debate to be continued.]

MINUTES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

MR. JACKSON, a member from the state of Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

The house took up for consideration the bill for remitting the duties payable on the monument, &c. and Mr. Milnor having withdrawn the amendment which he yesterday offered,

MR. GARDNER moved that the bill be recommitted, negatived. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

A report was received from the secretary of war, unfavorable to the petition of Samuel Dana.

Messrs. Dana, J. Clay and Nicholas were appointed a committee to join with the gentlemen appointed by the senate to superintend the library.

On motion of **MR. DAWSON** the house went into committee of the whole.

MR. MARION in the chair: On the bill for procuring an additional number of arms.

The bill provides as follows:

"That a sum of money not exceeding thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of procuring by purchase, or causing to be manufactured within the United States, and under the direction of the president of the United States, an additional number of stands of arms, to be deposited in safe and suitable places."

MR. DAWSON moved that the blanks be filled with 120,000 dollars.

MR. BURWELL announced his intention to move another section appropriating 200,000 dollars for the purchase of arms from Europe if opportunity should offer.

MR. DAWSON then moved to insert 300,000 in this blank; and it was so filled, ayes 61.

MR. QUINCY moved to amend the bill by striking out "causing to be manufactured

within the United States" and insert "contracting for their manufacture within the United States or causing to be manufactured at the present manufactories for the United States."

[The reasons urged for this motion were that this bill now authorized the purchase by the U. States of private manufactures, which was not expedient, as the extension of the present manufactories of the U. S. would be both cheaper and produce better arms. The reasons urged against it were that it was proper to leave a discretion in this respect with the executive, and that it was essentially necessary to allow the establishment of a manufactory on the other side of the mountains, which might be precluded by the amendment.]

The amendment was carried forty six to forty four.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

The sum with which the blank was filled was agreed to without a division.

The amendment offered by **MR. QUINCY** and agreed to in committee of the whole, was negatived—51 to 49.

MR. QUINCY, as the objection of western gentlemen to this amendment seemed to proceed from the supposed prohibition by it of the establishment of a manufactory beyond the mountains, proposed the following proviso:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the president of the U. S. to purchase any existing manufactory of arms within the U. S. Negatived, 49 to 42.

When the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of **MR. BASSET**, the house went into committee of the whole, **MR. CURTIS** in the chair, on the bill concerning public contracts.

Messrs. Basset and Troup supported the bill generally, and **Messrs. Holland, Sloan and Kelly** opposed it. In the course of the discussion **MR. COOK** made a motion to strike out the first section of the bill which was negatived, 57 to 41.

MR. QUINCY moved to strike out the proviso at the end of the first section excepting from the general restriction contracts in which immediate delivery is had and immediate payment made, &c.

A wide debate took place on this motion in which **Messrs. Rowan and Quincy** opposed the bill generally and **Messrs. J. Clay, Fisk and Basset** supported it.

On motion of **MR. BLACKLEDGE**, the committee rose, ayes 59, and adjourned leave to sit again.

Latest from Europe.

LONDON, January 2.

Paris journals to the 26th ult. arrived last night. Their contents are of considerable importance. Napoleon has returned from Venice to Milan, and from the latter place has issued a decree, dated the 17th ult. and which was published at Paris on the 24th, imposing new and severe restrictions on the trade of neutrals. This decree is followed by a letter from the minister of the interior calling on the people of the great nation to bear with the privations brought upon them by the war of blockade, and to turn their attention to the use of substitutes for those articles of which France may for a time be deprived by the operation of the order of council issued by the British government.

The style of these documents is curious; Napoleon's decree of blockade is kept in the background as to the share it had in producing the present derangements in commerce; the order of council is held up as the tyrannical act to which all the evils inflicted on the industrious pursuits of enterprising manufacturers and merchants are to be attributed; and the ships of all those nations which submit to the restrictions of the order of council, are declared to be denationalized and therefore good and lawful prizes in the French ports, or when captured by French ships of war.

Against this decree there is no appeal on the ground of a vessel having been compelled by force to go into a British port, or to submit to search. On the contrary, for that very reason, all such vessels are to be condemned.

The motive of this decree cannot be ascribed to the hope of profiting by the petty seizures to which its execution may give rise. Napoleon plays a deeper game. He wars against the present system of commerce, because it gives resources to the only government that has dared to stand out against him. He knows the inconvenience to which this system will subject the people under his rule; but this is a sacrifice called for by the devotion of patriotism, and they are reminded that the army has suffered greater privations without a murmur. In other words, any remonstrance, if any shall be hardy enough to remonstrate against the measure, will receive its answer from the point of the bayonet. This he knows, will secure submission at home, and therefore the system is to be un-

deviatingly pursued for the grand object of ruining the commerce of England.

Private letters from France, of a very recent date were yesterday received. They mention an extraordinary movement of troops in every direction, the immediate object of which is not stated.

The Gazette will shortly contain some instructions to our merchants respecting the mode to be pursued in the trade to be carried on between this country and the Brazils. Liberty is to be given to ship and export such articles of traffic as have been heretofore usually sent and admitted into the Portuguese markets; and a regular commercial treaty will be concluded with all convenient speed. Lord Strangford is making preparations for his departure, and many of our first Portuguese houses are already preparing to establish their firms in Brazil.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

The British packet Norton, with dispatches from Mr. Rose, sailed from New York on the 25th ult. with a fair, and a "STAGGERING BREEZE." She had sixteen passengers, 900,000, sterling in bills, and upwards of 6000 letters. Her safe arrival at Falmouth will be grateful news.

Our files of English papers received by the Romp, and the Clinton, contain a variety of articles of intelligence, which will be found under the proper head. It appears that Bonaparte's exertions have been very successful in Portugal and rumours are afloat that great dissatisfaction has been expressed at St. Petersburg on account of the rupture with England. This is a natural consequence. The extensive commercial intercourse which subsisted between the two nations being entirely stopped, must occasion discontent among the sufferers by the measure. General Miranda has again appeared on the stage, but it appears rather improbable that the British government, already beset with difficulties, could render the assistance to his plans, which is mentioned in one of the English papers. American vessels are placed in a disagreeable predicament by the decrees of Milan. The restrictions placed upon our commerce by the beligerent powers have shackled the American shipping with burdens too grievous to be borne. Should they not be speedily removed, a total cessation will be the consequence, and domestic enterprise succeed foreign trade. Nothing has transpired relative to the business at present on the part between Austria and England.

N. Y. Oracle.

The Rights of nations, (says a London paper) about which so many volumes have been written, are reduced to the simplest and most intelligible principles, as every nation has now a right to take what it can get, without the smallest regard to the old fashioned ideas of justice, friendship or humanity.

House of Representatives of the U. S.

A Journal of such proceedings as during the time they were depending, were ordered to be kept secret, and respecting which the injunction of secrecy was afterwards repealed.

Friday, February 26.

A confidential message in writing was received from the president of the U. States by Mr. Coles, his secretary, as follows: To the senate and house of representatives of the U. S.

I enclose for the information of congress, letters recently received from our ministers at Paris and London, communicating their representations against the late decrees and orders of France and Great Britain, heretofore transmitted to congress. These documents will contribute to the information of congress, as to the dispositions of these powers, and the probable course of their proceedings towards neutrals; and will doubtless have their due influence in adapting the measures of the legislature to the actual crisis.

Although nothing forbids the general matter of these letters from being spoken of without reserve; yet as the publication of papers of this description would restrain injuriously the freedom of our foreign correspondence, they are communicated, so far confidentially, and with a request that after being read to the satisfaction of both houses they may be returned.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb. 26th, 1803.

The said message and papers accompanying the same being read.

A motion was made by **MR. QUINCY** and seconded that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That previous to a return of the papers accompanying the message of the president of the U. S. this day communicated to the clerk of this house take and retain copies thereof.

And on the question that the house do not proceed to take the said proposed resolution into consideration,

It passed in the negative.

Another motion was made by **MR. QUINCY** and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president be requested to lay before the house recently received letters from the minister at Paris as to the minister's representation and orders of France in congress in his message on such restrictions as in his opinion may require. And on the question that the house do proceed to take the said motion,

It passed in the negative.

The yeas and nays being taken of the members present, those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Bacon, Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Cook, Culpepper, Desha, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Gardner, Goldsborough, Grady, Howard, Humphreys, Hoge, Kenan, Key, Kirpatrick, Kelly, Keaton, Macon, Moore, Lyon, Macon, Montgomery, T. Moore, M. Newbold, Pitkin, Quincy, Russell, S. Smith, Stedman, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Van Horne, Van Williams—60.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Alexander, W. Alston, Bard, Barker, Fledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, G. W. Campbell, M. C. Catts, Dawson, Deane, Eppes, Goodwyn, Green, Heilbrunn, Hsley, Jackson, Jones, J. J. Montgomery, N. Nelson, Nelson, Newton, Nichols, J. Richards, R. Smith, Smilie, J. E. Smith, Ward, Stanford, Taylor, Trappan, Wharton, Whitehead, Wilson, Winn, Witherell.

Another motion was made by **MR. QUINCY** and seconded, that the secretary, so far as relates to the house upon the foregoing resolution of the U. S. that the same be published. And debate arising thereon. An adjournment was called for until to-morrow. And then the house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Saturday, Feb.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the motion depending at the time of adjournment, question being put it passed.

NORFOLK.

Arrived ship Two B 14 days from Barbados. 32, long 62, 59, was boarded by H. B. M's brig 1, 10, who the day before schooner from Martinique suspicion of having French Spoke, Feb. 10, in lat. 32, William, Davis, of Nutrica, bound to Charleston in lat. 22, 44, long. 63, Rich, of Bath, from Don Bern, K. C. Left at 8, Fox, of Casine; 1, of Alexandria, to sail Goodwin; Clarissa, 2 days; Laura, Ward; Newhaven, 2 days; Salem, uncertain; Cranington, do; Two Brothers, 1 day; Sch'r Peggy, 1 day; Vessels detained, 1 day; and bound to Sebastian, with the loss of the vessel, and waiting trial, head, from Cayenne, and from New York taken off Martinique, the rise.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Communicated for the

Extract of a letter received per Romp, dated 5th Jan.

"The recent declaration of war with our old enemies, will tend to excite your government with both countries—to attempt to do by arms; or by compelling the aggressions you submit to those unjust as well as impolitic. America will not go to war, but will lay perhaps impose such commerce, as shall trade from distress."

"Perhaps her true name, to retire within the veil of events—"

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Advertiser.

MARCH 2.

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Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house such letters recently received from the American minister at Paris as accompanied the said minister's representations against the late decrees and orders of France, communicated to congress in his message of this day, under such restrictions as in his opinion the public interest may require.

And on the question that the house do now proceed to take the said motion into consideration,

It passed in the negative, yeas 60, nays 62.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:—Messrs. Bacon, Boyle, Burwell, J. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, J. Clay, Clinton, Cook, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Desha, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Fisk, Gardiner, Gardner, Goldsborough, Gray, Harris, Helms, Howe, Howard, Humphreys, Jenkins, Johnson, Kelly, Keston, Key, Kippatrick, Lewis, Livermore, Lyon, Macon, Marion, Masters, D. Montgomery, T. Moore, Moseley, Mumford, Newbold, Pitkin, Quincy, Rea of Pen. Rowan, Russell, S. Smith, Stedman, Storers, Sturges, Swarts, Taggart, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Horne, Van Rensselaer, D. R. Williams—60.

Those who voted in the negative are:—NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bard, Barker, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, C. W. Campbell, M. Clay, Clayton, Cobb, Cuts, Dawson, Deane, Eppes, Findley, Frank- lin, Goodwyn, Green, Heister, Holmes, Hol- land, Hsley, Jackson, Jones, Lambert, M'Cree- n, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, J. Mor- row, Nelson, Newton, Nicholas, Pugh, Rhea, of Ten. J. Richards, Riker, Seaver, Sloan, Smelt, Smith, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, South- ard, Stanford, Taylor, Troup, Van Allen, Ver- plank, Wharton, Whitehill, M. Williams, Wilson, Winn, Withers—62.

Another motion was then made by Mr. Quincy and seconded, that the injunction of secrecy, so far as relates to the proceedings of the house upon the foregoing message of the President of the U. S. be removed, and that the same be published.

And debate arising thereon.

An adjournment was called for: on which the several orders of the day were farther postponed until to-morrow.

And then the house adjourned, till to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Saturday, February 27.

The house proceeded to take into consid- eration the motion depending on yesterday at the time of adjournment. When upon the question being put it passed in the affirma- tive.

NORFOLK, February 25.
Arrived ship Two Brothers, Purrington, 14 days from Barbados, Feb. 6, in lat. 15, 32, long. 62, 59, was boarded by an officer from H. B. M's brig Reeruit, treated very politely, who the day before had sent a Boston schooner from Martinique into St. Lucie, on suspicion of having French property on board. Spoke, Feb. 10, in lat. 21, 33, long. 68, brig William, Davis, of Nantucket, from Domi- nica, bound to Charleston, 7 days out—11th, in lat. 22, 44, long. 63, 20, schooner —, Rich, of Bath, from Dominica bound to New- boro, N. C. Left at Barbados, Feb. 5, ship Fox, —, of Casine; brig Mercury, —, of Alexandria, to sail in 15 days; Mary, Goodwin; Clarissa, Bunce, of Hartford, in 2 days; Laura, Ward; William, Tolls, of Newhaven, 2 days; Adeline, Woodward, Salem, uncertain; Cranville, Gorham, Wash- ington, do; Two Brothers, Austin, Boston, 2 days; sch'r Peggy, Lebar, of Hartford, 2 days. Vessels detained, schooners Nimrod, Fitch, of and bound to Baltimore, from St. Sebastian with the loss of her mainmast, libelled, and waiting trial; Courtney Norton, Head, from Cayenne; Swallow, —, of and from New York bound to New Orleans, taken off Martinique. Flour \$20 and on the rise.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Communicated for the Philadelphia Register.

Extract of a letter from London, re- ceived per Romp, arrived at New York, dated 5th Jan.

"The recent decree of Bonaparte, in opposition to our orders in council, of 11th November, will tend to increase the perplexities of your government. To go to war with both countries would be ridi- culous—to attempt to defend your commerce by arming, or by convors, equally so—to repel the aggressions of one power, while you acknowledge those of another, would be unjust as well as impolitic. My opinion is America will not go to war with either country, but will lay on an embargo, and perhaps impose such other restrictions on commerce, as shall secure her European trade from distresses.

"Perhaps her true policy just now would be, to retire within herself, and wait the issue of events—things cannot remain

long in their present state. While this country is comparatively at ease, very una- nimous, and well able to carry on the war for twenty years (if Bonaparte so long lives)—the people on the continent are in a state of distress, that at any other period would never be endured. To Poland, they are dying by hundreds for actual want. In Holland, the butter (a staple article) is thrown upon the dunghills, for want of salt to preserve it—it is imagined, a cargo of St. Ubes salt, if it could elude our cruiz- ers, would give a profit of three or four hundred per cent. for there is none in the country—they have hitherto been supplied by neutrals.

"There is no such thing as money on the continent; they are reduced to the pri- mitive state of barter, on which account colonial produce does not bear so high a price for money, as might be expected— except cotton, for which they are begin- ing to be in very great distress. You will be surprised to hear that France has been accustomed to receive annually, more cot- ton from Portugal, than this country has, from the whole U. S. of America—How is she to obtain it now to supply her manu- facturers for her immense population, who consume more cotton articles of dress than any other people in the world?—but the minister of the interior advises them to have recourse to Hemp and Flax!!

"All the cotton of the Brazils will now come to this country; and it is understood can be afforded to be sold at 18d. per lb—a very consoling prospect this for the hol- ders and shippers of cotton from Amer- ica.

"The new crop of cotton just coming in from America is capital in quality, and fetches 15 a 16d. whilst old stocks won't sell for 13d. An embargo on your side, would improve prices materially.

"No person either buying or preparing goods for America. Flour \$7s."

From the NORTH AMERICAN.

The following extract of a letter, from a gen- tleman at Washington to the editor, is a faithful picture of the present political cri- sis. We recommend to our readers to give it an attentive perusal, and on account of the means of information and luminous obser- vation of the writer, to consider it as an epitome of the politics that actuate and control the cabinet of Washington.

Washington, 22d Feb, 1808.

"For some days a total stop has been put to the negotiations between the executive and Mr. Rose. The indisposition of Mr. Madis- son had delayed the final cessation. The British packet and the American advice-boat have at length orders to sail; and the mes- sengers were sent off on Saturday morning, to carry the dispatches for these several ves- sels. The British packet will sail with those of the minister to his government, and the Osage, with those of our government to France.

It was not until Friday evening that Mr. Rose surrendered the hope of making an accommodation with our executive. Every thing that honor and justice could demand, has been offered. An appeal was made to the common interest of the two countries; a com- mon danger was represented to threaten both—that alike in the possession of a FREE government, the same fate would attend both; that the downfall of the supremacy of Eng- land on the ocean, would only be the prelude to the subjugation of America; that England might remain free and maintain her own in- dependence, when America was overwhelmed by a confidence in her own security. Our government has taken high ground, and re- ceives not an inch. The spirit of accommo- dation exists only on the side of the British, and on ours a temper is manifested that for- bids even humiliation to hope. Nothing but the destruction of the mistress of the ocean seems to be able to appease the inflexible pride of the cabinet of Washington. In the rancor of their personal enmity, they would first degrade Great Britain and then suffer her to be destroyed, although we follow her destinies and find our own destruction in hers. It was required on the part of the British, that a suspension of the operation of the proclamation should be made, whilst the negotiation was pending: that as the procla- mation was a measure of retaliation exercised for redress, and redress was now offered, the proclamation should sleep, until amendments were made by Mr. Rose, sent as a messenger of peace and friendship for that purpose. This was refused, unless Mr. Rose would previ- ously state what that compensation was; which would have been to wave the point of honor, and to submit to degrade his nation by appearing in the character of a suppliant.— Another point made by our executive, was to blend together the two questions of "satisfaction for the insult offered to the national flag, in the case of the Chesapeake," and "an arrangement for the search for British sea- men on board of our merchantmen." By thus coupling the two questions together, our government took a ground that was calculated at once to stop all proceedings, unless the

British government was willing to seal its de- struction, by conceding to us the essence of her existence, viz. the power of commanding the services of her seamen.

For as the question was not to be separat- ed, and, as such, required in its copulative operation an unlimited acceptance or rejection, it placed the government of the United States, in a situation of saying to Great Bri- tain, you must either consent to give up the right of search in our merchantmen, and do this as an atonement for the attack upon the Chesapeake; or you must refuse to surren- der the right of taking your seamen from on board our merchantmen, and in doing so, re- fuse to heal the wounded honor of America by the attack on the Chesapeake. In either case our purpose is answered; for if you yield the right to take your seamen, and there- by silence the clamor raised about the Ches- apeake, we will unman your fleets. If you refuse to yield the right, and yet offer satis- faction for the attack on the Chesapeake, we will not treat with you: we will force you from the waters of the United States: we will deny you the rights of hospitality: we will shut out your manufactures from our ports: we will starve your colonies, and co- erce you in every point within our power, un- til your subjugation shall be effected by France. In either situation, whether the ne- gotiation, as it is placed by us be accepted or rejected, we think your destruction is certain. The position assumed by our government was, under existing circumstances, a mea- sure unavoidable; for inclined as it is to France, any other step would have deranged the labor of years, under which our French politics have been formed.

For it is well known that the British minis- ter, previously to the departure of Mr. Mun- roe from London, signified "his regret for the attack made upon the Chesapeake," that "the act was unauthorized," and "the right disclaimed." The executive possessed the note some time before the last message of the president to congress, yet no notice is taken of it. The reason is obvious: it would have calmed the public mind, which views this point as the only one that can justify a rupture with Great Britain. Let it be known, that she has not only denied the aggression to have been committed by her authority, but dis- claims, in the most unequivocal terms, the right of taking her seamen, even though they are tinsers and deserters, from on board our national ships; and you drive the executive from the only ground they can stand upon; you dissolve the charm by which public feel- ing directs its rage against Great Britain; and which, like an anodyne, lulls us into tran- quility, whilst France is violating every right we claim as a nation, free and independent; and whilst the Sampson of Europe is about to pull down the fabric of our republic.

Such are the rumors of the day, and should they prove true they involve consequences at which the stoutest hearts may feel appal- ed, without the imputation of timidity. It is thought that Mr. Rose will be compelled to leave the country, that all appearance may cease of an eventual accommodation; and that France may know the exact dependence she can have upon us for a co-operation in her views.

What adds to the general consternation is the intelligence said to be received by the ex- ecutive, of the appearance of a num- ber of French officers in the territory of Orleans. Some time since it was announc- ed that these officers were expected, it is now said that the last advices from gov. Claiborne say they are arrived. The arrival of general Moreau had not taken place, but was looked for in a few days. His progress down the river had been but slow, as he stopped at sev- eral places on the way. Whether his visit be in co-operation with the officers already there, is yet to be determined; it is too much to be feared that it forms a part of that sys- tem, which is calculated to make the terri- tory of the U. S. the scene of war, and its government an object for destruction. By some it is thought that the fate of Spain is to be subsequent to that of the U. S. that whilst Spain has its king on the throne, he may aid the emperor Napoleon with a detachment of the army of Mexico, for the subjection of N. Orleans; and with the same army the em- peror will afterwards possess himself of Mexico. The French officers at N. Orleans may be on the lookout preparatory to striking the blow. They may be sounding the people, viewing the approach to Orleans and exploring the route to Mexico.

Amidst these manifold dangers the execu- tive alone looks round without fear or dismay. Although loud an reiterated the call upon the president for information touching our foreign relations, not a word escapes to warn us of our danger, or to call upon us to resist the threat- ened attack.

A resolution is now before the house moved by Mr. Vandyke, requesting such information as the president may deem proper to make, thereby to enable the house to judge of the necessity of augmenting the military establish- ment. This necessary and reasonable call is opposed, and will it is feared be rejected, whilst at the same time the pages of the back stairs are soliciting those who call for infor- mation, to join in the vote for a military force which the president will not take upon him- self to say is necessary. The bill for increas- ing the military establishment is a half way

measure, fitted neither for peace or war. It is to consist so far as I understand the bill of 6,000 regulars and 25,000 militia from the volunteer corps, to be called into actual ser- vice and be encamped. With this force we are to meet a foe who strikes like lightning, and who sweeps a country with a devastation like an overwhelming tempest.

Had I time I would give you the state of opinions relating to the election of our next president. I will soon write to you upon this subject. Mr. Monroe is coming out with a mass of evidence on facts that will alarm and astonish the country. Adieu, I must to the house.

Yours, &c

ANECDOTE.

Some time ago two professors of the uni- versity of Göttingen, one of whom was the celebrated scholar M. Martens, were deputed to the emperor Napoleon, to solicit the pre- rogative of the revenue and privileges of the university. On being introduced to the emperor the following dialogue took place.

EMPEROR—What, you are men of letters?

MARTENS—Sir, we desire to be so. For myself I am only professor of the laws of na- tions in the university.

EMPEROR—You professor of the laws of nations? M. Martens; you are precisely the man I wished to see. What do you say as a publicist, to the atrocious act of G. Britain against Denmark?

MARTENS—Sir I have studied only the an- cient law of nations—I am no judge of the modern law.

PROCLAMATION.

IT is hereby made known, that the com- missioners for superintending the election of sixteen persons as members of the Common Council of Alexandria for the ensuing year have by their several returns declared the fol- lowing gentlemen duly elected.

First Ward—Aaron Hewes, Joseph Dean, Thomas Preston and Alexander M. Kinsey.

Second Ward—Cuthbert Powell, James M'Guire, John Young and Bernard Bryan.

Third Ward—Adam Lynne Wm. Rhodes, Wm. S. Moore and Joseph Smith.

Fourth Ward—John Cohagen, Jona. Butcher, James Russell and John Johnston.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the corpora- tion of Alexandria, this 2d day of March, 1808.

JONAH THOMPSON, Mayor.

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situa- tion. Circumstances beyond his Controll render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if applica- tion be made soon.

AT a general assembly of the state of Con- necticut, held at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, A. D. 1807.—Upon the petition of Simeon Loomis, of East Windsor, in Hartford county, shewing to this assembly that by means of various misfortunes he is re- duced to poverty, praying for an act of insolv- ency; and that some of his creditors are re- sident in the states of New-York, Virginia and Georgia, as per memorial on file dated the 21st day of September, A. D. 1807—

Resolved by this Assembly, That said peti- tion be continued to the session of this assem- bly to be holden in Hartford, in May next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be ad- vertised in some of the newspapers published in the city of New-York, Alexandria in Vir- ginia, and Savannah in Georgia, three weeks, at least six weeks before said session; which shall be good and sufficient notice to the cre- ditors in the said states of the pendency of said petition.

A true copy of record.

Examined by Samuel Willy's, Sec'y.

March 2.

C. Thompson, Portrait Painter, requests the ladies and gentlemen who would honor him with their visits, to call on Satur- day's, which he will wholly devote for their better accommodation.

February 25.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS Choice Jamaica Spirits, FOR SALE BY Catlett and Fisk.

January 11.

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of HERRINGS during the coming season, at six shillings per thou- sand—at his landing four miles below Alex- andria.

William Foote.

February 22.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elixir* a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEOR. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Broad-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

Edwin T. Martin, Esq., of the State of Maryland.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant, in stating my opinion of *Hamilton's Elixir*. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts, I do not hesitate to recommend *Hamilton's Elixir* as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, whooping-cough, ap- proaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using *Lee's Sovereign Ointment*, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Mollier and others, lately published, the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of showing the mild, yet powerful, qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of *Hamilton's Worm Lozenges*, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your *Worm Lozenges* recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)
Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance, than the preservation of health—this common lazar remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose vocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the *GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS* of *Dr. TISSOT*, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the State of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher. About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply *Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops*, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1803.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of *Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops*, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially I was recommended to apply to *George Dobbin and Murphy's* for *Dr. Tissot's Drops*, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County ss.

November term, 1807.

William Wilson, complainant against James Williams, brother and heir at law, of Thomas Williams, John Foster and George Deneale, assignees of Joseph Carey, a bankrupt, Anne Farrell, widow and relict of Thomas Farrell, John Farrell, heir of Thomas Farrell, deceased, and John Miller, assignee of Jas. Galtie, a bankrupt, defendants.

The defendant James Williams not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16, 1808.

GARDEN SEEDS

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large assortment of Garden Seeds of last year's growth. Early Charleson, Marrowfat, do. Green Roncival, do. Early Dwarf Beans, assorted, Lima do. Vansor, do. Cabbage, Early York, Early Dwarf, White Savoy, Yellow and Green, do. Salmon and Purple Radishes, Red, White and Black, Turnip Radishes, Celery, Endive, Spinage, Parsley, Red Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, White, Red, and Portugal Onion, Early, Long, Green, and Common Cucumbers, Lettuce, Early, Seales, Ice and Royal, do. Asparagus Roots, Herbs of all sorts.

A. L. S. C.

A large variety of Grafted Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Roots, a collection of Green-House Plants, in Pots, Orange, Chardock, and Lemon Trees, in Boxes, fit to bear Fruit.

Apply at his nursery, lower end of Pitt-street, Alexandria.

Peter Billy.

February 13.

Lemons by the box.

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt, Mould Candies in small boxes, of superior quality.

Wine and Glass in boxes.

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hoar & Co.

January 30.

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County ss.

November term, 1807.

James McGuire, James Shehee, Adam Lyon, Phineas Janney and George Greenhow, complainants.

against Robert B. Jameson, Samuel B. Lamou, and Margaret Jameson, defendants.

The said defendant Margaret Jameson not having entered her appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this district on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16.

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County ss.

November term, 1807.

Ferdinand Marsteller and John Young, complainants.

vs Lewis Summers and Joseph H. Maedeville, defendants.

The defendant Lewis Summers not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant Lewis Summers is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel—It is ordered, That the said defendant Lewis Summers do appear here on the first day of July term next, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Joseph H. Maedeville, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Lewis Summers, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Deneale c. c.

Feb. 16.

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County ss.

November term, 1807.

Richard Parry, complainant, against Washington Pierce and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL. VIII.

Sales at

every Tuesday at the Store, Water & A Variety of Dry Goods.

Particulars of which are on limitation which are established, viewed and purchased at and prices.

P. C. M.

WANT

A middle aged woman ing a house. To one of wages will be given.

Sept. 9.

PROF

CUT AND

AN

PROFILE

done in gold

Next door to Mr.

King-Street, near

Queen Tavern.

January 13.

HEMP FO

I HAVE on hand, ten

lit CLEAN COUN

to sell for cash, or on a

Brya

December 30.

Choice Cognac

8 hds. West-India

10 qu. casks L. P. T.

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Marine Ins

For Sale by

Cath

November 19.

RAILS W

The Subscriber

chase about two thousa

RAILS, to be delivered a

ron.

Jan. 13.

TO RE

and possession given on

next

The three stor

On the corner of King a

now occupied by Mr.

terms apply to Col. Geo

next door, or to the sub

Ni

City of Washington,

JAMES SAN

Offers for sal

25 hogsheads Mu

70 bags green Coff

15 hogsheads well

5 pipes Cogniac H

12 quarter casks Sh

12 bales Tennessee

And as

A general assortment

Spiruous Liquors, Te

BRYAN H

HAS FOR

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks L

12 do. particular T

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac

15 do. 4th proof H

15 hds. 3d proof

1 do. first quality

6 do. green copp

2 do. afum

20 do. brown suga

30 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young h

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. Imperial

100 bags green coff

150 hogs madder

50 do. ground gin

30 do. raisins

1000 lbs. bacon, we

5 kegs salt petr

A quantity of fine at

At all times he has th

articles—all of which

former terms.